

NEW SCHEME TO SMUGGLE

New York Officials Stumble Onto Plan by Which Government Was Defrauded.

TRUNK LABELS ARE STOLEN

Bogus Pastors Put on Boxes and the Unsuspecting Inspectors Passed Them—Several Arrests Made.

New York, July 11.—Behind the arrest of the wireless telegraph operator and a hospital steward employed on one of the largest trans-Atlantic liners, charged with smuggling Sumatra tobacco, the customs officials claim to have unearthed a new and ingenious method of smuggling diamonds, silks, tobacco and other merchandise which should pay a high duty.

Frauds on the government of enormous proportions are said to have been perpetrated by this method. Its successful conduct required a combination of expressmen, steamship employees and possibly government officials. Its beneficiaries and possibly its promoters are believed to be merchants of this city some of the men being wealthy and prominent.

Smuggling in trunks, carried as passengers' baggage, upon which labels indicating that they had been proposed examined and passed by the inspectors were surreptitiously pasted, is the method. In addition to the persons mentioned, two others have been arrested and a large force of special treasury agents is at work seeking other persons accused of participation in the frauds.

Trunks containing the merchandise which the conspirators arranged to smuggle into the United States are under the scheme said to have been in use, marked with a private mark and placed with the hundreds of other trunks owned by the passengers. On arrival at this port, the confederate of the smugglers on the ship was in a position to reach the baggage and upon the trunks of the smugglers they pasted the special label, indicating that an inspector had examined the contents of the trunk and found nothing dutiable therein. When the customs officials came across a trunk with such a label on it, they passed on. The trunk was then carried to the pier and passed into the hands of its owners. To get these labels was the first requisite of the successful prosecution of the new method. They have been printed and placed in the hands of men who could affix them to the trunks or they may have been washed off trunks properly passed by expressmen who are engaged to transport them from the piers. In a single trunk passed by the duplicate label system, a smuggler might bring into America enough diamonds to make him independently wealthy. How far the ramifications and the extent of this new scheme have gone has not yet been learned. The exposure was premature and was practically forced upon the customs men, who were working on and waiting for bigger game. They were compelled to take action through the wrong address placed upon a trunk, found later to contain leaf tobacco intended for a manufacturer of cigars in Brooklyn. The duty on the leaf, of which there was 55 pounds, is \$4 a pound. The other trunks which came by the same steamer were found to contain 187 pounds of Sumatra leaf. One of the prisoners is said to have revealed the secrets of the crowd.

NO HOPE FOR INJURED MAN.

Traps Performer Whose Back Was Broken Can Not Recover.

New York, July 12.—Louis M. Gardner of Milwaukee, a trapeze performer whose back was broken three years ago by a fall during an exhibition in London, has arrived here. He is being taken back to his old home, after having been treated by the best European specialists who, however, gave no hope for his recovery.

Gardner's fall in the London circus was witnessed by a well known rich banker of New York. The performer, although badly stunned for a moment, was so cool over his misfortune that the banker became interested and gave directions that a nurse be employed and the young man treated regardless of expense. His directions were followed and during three years past every effort has been made to patch up the injured spine, but the surgeons finally declared that it could not be accomplished and advised sending Gardner to his home in Milwaukee. An agent of the banker was at the

pier when the steamer arrived to direct the handling of the stretcher upon which the cripple lay.

BRIDGE WHIST UNDER THE BAN.

Influence of Game on Legitimate Whist Is Harmful.

New York, July 12.—The strength of bridge whist's hold on the card-playing public was shown at the congress of the American Whist League held at the Hotel Majestic last week. One officer of the league said that nearly twice as much bridge had been played at this congress as at any other he ever had attended. Most of the games took place after midnight. It was not unusual for a game of bridge to begin at midnight and last until 4 or 5 o'clock in the morning.

The stakes in most cases were moderate, generally about a quarter of a cent a point, although some games ran as high as 10 cents a point, which is equivalent to a \$3 limit poker game. One Chicago couple lost \$450 at a single sitting to a pair from Boston. The losses in most cases did not exceed \$20 or \$30 a session. In respect for the rules of the league, which forbid bridge, the games were played in private rooms or in specially arranged card rooms.

The local players are divided on the subject of bridge. The New York Whist Club has among its members the recognized authorities on bridge in the United States, and many of its members are devoted to the game. The Knickerbocker Whist Club represents the conservative element of the game, and will not allow a game of bridge to be played in the club rooms. Geo. S. Adams, of the club, is strongly opposed to the new game. "We do not allow," he said, "a game of bridge of any kind to be played in our club rooms. We believe its influence on whist is harmful, and we do everything we can to prevent its getting a foothold in our club. It is nothing but a gambling game."

The movement begun over a year ago to secure the recognition of bridge by the American Whist League, and have the laws codified by that body, has not been pushed. The committee on laws of the present congress has not even been approached by the devotees of bridge. The attitude of the league will remain, as heretofore, strongly opposed to bridge. The present rules require the expulsion of any club which permits bridge to be played in its club rooms. This penalty has never been enforced, but it has been necessary to issue informal warnings in two cases. The rule is still generally evaded by clubs whose members are enthusiasts in the new game. The most common way is to allow games in the afternoon and at times when regular games are not in progress. No club permits bridge to be played when there is a formal game of whist on.

JAPS BUYING PONIES.

Have Placed Order for 100,000 Horses With Southern People.

Chicago, July 12.—A dispatch to the Tribune from New Orleans, La., says: Creole ponies from the prairies of southwest Louisiana and bronchos from the plains of Texas may be fighting the battles of Japan within two months. It is learned that a Texas firm has been approached by Minister Takahira of Japan with a view to securing 100,000 head of horses of the type now used by the Japanese cavalry.

The creole ponies and Texas bronchos, with wonderful staying qualities, easily fed and kept, are considered ideal mounts for the Japanese sabermen and it is understood that negotiations have been opened with the traffic department of the Southern Pacific Railroad for a large amount of stock cars so that everything may be in readiness to rush the ponies to San Francisco, thence by ship to Corea.

How to Get on in the World.

If you must be a wage earner, go about it in a happy mood and do not scorn even the humblest helps to attain your goal. Count all that comes to you as experience—that elusive quality that means so much to many employers. A kind heart, a tactful tongue and a determination to play a true partner's share will win both friends and influence, two valuable assets.

Sortie by Russian Vessels.

Chefoo, July 12, 1 p. m.—It is reported that five Russian cruisers and several torpedo boats left Port Arthur at 8 o'clock on Saturday morning last and shelled the enemy's positions on the east coast, returning undamaged at 6 o'clock in the evening. It is believed they encountered Admiral Togo's ships and were forced to return.

A junk which arrived here this morning reports hearing two terrific explosions at Port Arthur yesterday.

LONG SWIM OF LASCAR

Sailor Picked Up in Red Sea Who Alleges That He Was in Water for Three Days.

FELL FROM INDIAN TRADER

Captain of Vessel That Picked Him Up Believes Man Was Overboard for Thirty-six Hours at Least.

New York, July 12.—Among a number of tales related by the crew of the steamship Shmosa, just arrived from Japan and China, and which reported having run over a large whale a few miles outside of Sandy Hook, is one to the effect that while the big freighter was speeding through the Red sea a Lascar sailor was picked up. The swarthy heathen declared he had been swimming three days and nights, having fallen overboard from an Indian trader bound for Antwerp. Captain Champin is certain that the man was at least 36 hours in the water before the Shmosa picked him up.

"It was about 5 o'clock on June 13," he said. "We were steaming through the Red sea and were three or four days from Suez, when the lookout sighted something in the water on the port bow. The ship stopped and a few minutes later the chap was swimming alongside. We got the sea ladder over and he climbed on board without delay.

"We gave him a wash down with fresh water and a peg of rum to liven him up, and then after giving him something to eat, sent him to bed. He seemed all right when he woke up the next morning but we could get little out of him except the name of the vessel from which he had fallen overboard and his statement that he had been three days and nights swimming.

On reaching Suez we found that the Imaun, to which the Lascar belonged, had touched there just 36 hours before we arrived. From this I judge the man had been that length of time in the water. I sent him to the British consul."

THE MEANEST MAN.

Takes Advantage of His Client to Acquire His Wife.

Seattle, Wash., July 12.—A sensation was sprung in Seattle when the news leaked out that Frank H. Rudkin, superior judge of Yakima county, and republican candidate for judge of the state supreme court, had been made defendant in a suit whereby he is alleged to have fraudulently secured property.

A few years ago Judge S. O. Morford was living on a farm of 500 acres, worth \$60,000, near North Yakima, with his wife, Pearl, and Frank H. Rudkin and Morford were bosom friends. Morford loved Rudkin like a brother. For 15 years he had been the wealthy man's attorney and confidential adviser. Now Frank H. Rudkin lives on that farm and is the husband of the former Mrs. Morford. Morford is in Alaska trying to retrieve the fortune which he says Rudkin and his former wife secured from him by fraud.

Morford and his wife had some trouble. As the confidential adviser of Morford, Rudkin advised his friend to allow his wife to secure divorce without contest and to give her \$1,500 in cash and the three farms, paying an income of \$1,500 a year. As attorney, Rudkin dictated the divorce complaint, had his brother appear in court with the complainant, and, as judge, granted the divorce. These things are all a matter of record. Later Rudkin married Mrs. Morford. He is now living in the Morford home.

The suit of Morford against Rudkin and his former wife is now pending, and it is expected that even more sensational evidence will be introduced when the trial is called than the complaint at law shows. For some reason the facts in the case never became public until yesterday. Rudkin's influence kept the facts out of the Yakima papers. Rudkin was on the program to speak before the Washington Bar Association in this city last week. At the last moment he sent word that he could not come.

Best Paid Companion.

Miss Beatrice Bend, whose name was brought prominently before the public by reason of the legacy of \$10,000 a year she receives by the will of William C. Whitney, is the highest-salaried companion to an heiress in the United States—or, perhaps, in the world. She

is 23 years old and for four years has been a member of the Whitney household. She is studious. She knows several languages. She is up in literature of all lands. She is an accomplished musician. She supervised the work of the governesses that educated Miss Dorothy Whitney, says a writer in the Indianapolis Journal.

She went everywhere the Whitneys went—to Europe, to Alken, to the Pacific coast. She likes travel, and Mr. Whitney and his children found her a charming companion. Friends of Miss Bend say that it is hardly fair to consider the liberal allowance made her by Mr. Whitney as a salary. She lived with the family just like one of the Whitney children, and he paid her expenses just as he did those of other members of the household.

Miss Bend comes of one of the best families of New York. She was a visitor at the Whitney home in Alken, S. C., in 1898, when the second Mrs. Whitney met with an accident, from which she died a year later. While Mrs. Whitney was under the surgeon's care there was no one to look after Mr. Whitney's daughter Dorothy, so Miss Bend took care of the child. Nothing was more natural than when Mrs. Whitney died little Dorothy should be given in immediate charge of Beatrice Bend.

Aside from the Whitney legacy, Miss Bend is said to be fairly well to do. She has had numerous offers of marriage. Her sister, Amy Bend, now Mrs. Cortland Field Bishop, who lives in Paris, was one of the great beauties of a decade ago.

Miss Bend is nowhere as pretty as her sister, but is still remarkably attractive. She is finely formed and a charming conversationalist. She is of medium size, has fine shoulders and a head of rich brown hair.

There scarcely could be a greater contrast between Amy and Beatrice Bend. Not only in personal appearance, but in habits and disposition, Beatrice Bend is the antithesis of her sister. She does not care much for the exciting obligations of high society any more than does Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney or Mrs. Payne Whitney. Miss Beatrice is the friend of both, taking keen interest in the art ambitions of the one and the literary instincts of the other.

Her father, George H. Bend, was the Worthington Whitehouse of his day in New York's upper set. With "Johnny" Hechsler and "Jimmie" Otis he led all the cotillions and was considered an almost indispensable adjunct of every fashionable function. In this way he met the second Mrs. Whitney, who was introduced to Miss Beatrice when she was a mere child.

Montana Politician Dead.

Colorado Springs, Colo., July 12.—Peter R. Dollman of Butte, Mont., is dead here after an illness of many months. The remains were taken to Louisiana, Mo., for burial. Colonel Dollman served several terms in the legislature of Montana and Idaho.

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